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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ENVEN-  
TURE GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY [US/US]; 16200 A Park  
Row, Houston, TX 77084 (US).

(72) Inventors; and  
(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): COSTA, Scott  
[US/US]; 2011 Willow Point, Kingwood, TX 77330 (US).  
RING, Lev [US/US]; 14126 Heatherhill Place, Houston,  
TX 77077 (US). MENCHACA, Jose [US/US]; 9800  
Pagewood Lane, Number 210, Houston, TX 77042 (US).  
(74) Agent: MATTINGLY, Todd; Haynes and Boone, LLP,  
1000 Louisiana, Suite 4300, Houston, TX 77002-5012  
(US).

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LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,  
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,  
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ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO,  
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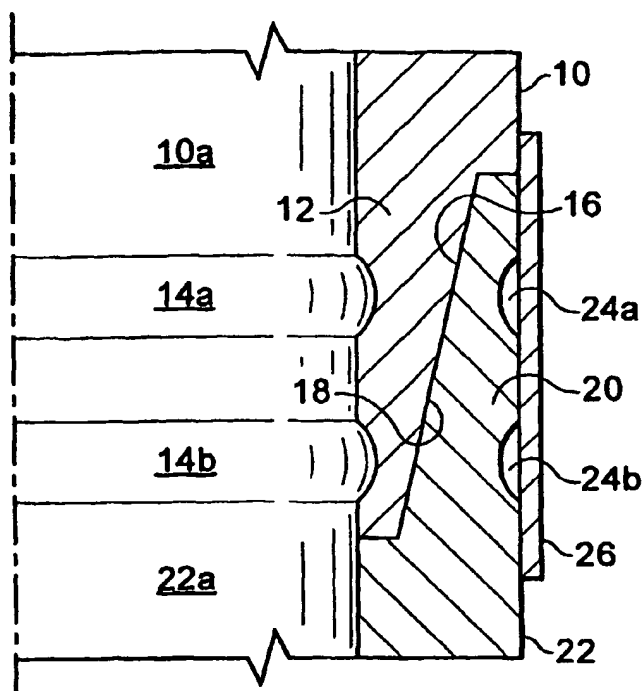
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **THREADED CONNECTION FOR EXPANDABLE TUBULARS**



(57) Abstract: A threaded connection for expand-  
able tubulars. There is a first tubular (10) with ex-  
ternal threads (16) and a second tubular (22) with  
matching internal threads. Each of these tubular has  
stress concentration grooves (14a, 14b, 24a, 24b).  
There is a sleeve (26) that goes over the connection  
between the threaded portions of the tubulars. After  
connection these tubulars can be expanded down-  
hole in a wellbore.

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

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<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b>		
IPC(7) : E21B 19/16		
US CL : 166/380, 207; 285/333		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S. : 166/380, 207, 381, 382, 206; 285/333, 334; 403/297		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) Please See Continuation Sheet		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,924,745 A (Campbell) 20 July 1999 (20.07.1999), figures 3 and 4, column 3, lines 9 - column 4, line 27.	1, 3-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 15, 17-21
Y	SU 1,756,531 A (KRYZHANOVSKII et al) 28 March 1990 (28.03.1990), Figure 1, abstract.	1, 3-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 15, 17-21
Y	WO 99/23354 (METCALFE) 14 May 1999 (14.05.1999), figure 5, page 11 lines 23-28.	1, 3-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 15, 17-21
A, E	US 6,622,797 B2 (SIVLEY IV) 23 September 2003 (23.09.2003), whole document.	1-12, 15-21
A, E	US 6,607,220 B2 (SIVLEY, IV) 19 August 2003 (19.08.2003), whole document.	1-12, 15-21
A, P	US 6,564,875 B1 (BULLOCK) 20 May 2003 (20.05.2003), whole document.	1-12, 15-21
A	US 2002/0108756 A1 (HARRALL et al) 15 August 2002 (15.06.2002), whole document.	1-12, 15-21
A	US 6,322,109 B1 (CAMPBELL et al) 27 November 2001 (27.11.2001), whole document.	1-12, 15-21
A	US 6,085,838 A (VERCAEMER et al) 11 July 2000 (11.07.2000), whole document.	1-12, 15-21
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "B" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 12 March 2004 (12.03.2004)		Date of mailing of the international search report 13 JAN 2005
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230		Authorized officer David J. Bagnell <i>J. Bagnell</i> Telephone No. (703) 308-1113

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

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**Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED Item 3:**  
Derwent, JPO, EPO

Terms: Thread, Stress concentrator, stress, expand/expanding, tubular, casing

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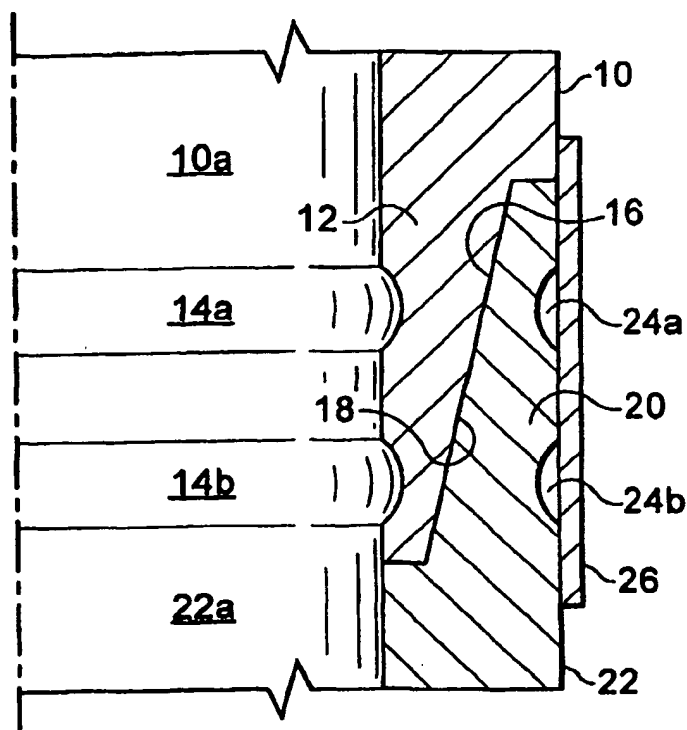
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European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,  
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: THREADED CONNECTION FOR EXPANDABLE TUBULARS



(57) Abstract: A threaded connection for expandable tubulars. There is a first tubular (10) with external threads (16) and a second tubular (22) with matching internal threads. Each of these tubular has stress concentration grooves (14a, 14b, 24a, 24b). There is a sleeve (26) that goes over the connection between the threaded portions of the tubulars. After connection these tubulars can be expanded downhole in a wellbore.

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(74) Agent: MATTINGLY, Todd; Haynes and Boone, LLP, 901 Main Street, Suite 3100, Dallas, TX 75202 (US).

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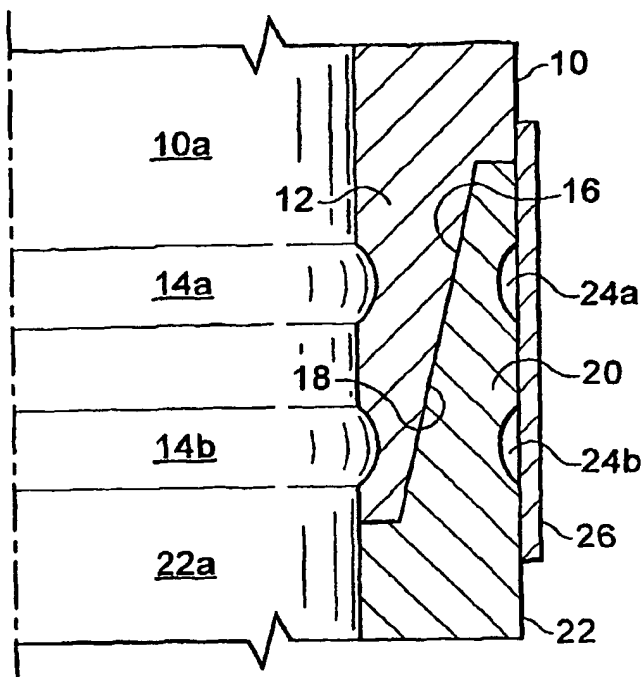
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**AMENDED CLAIMS**

received by the International Bureau on 07 March 2005 :  
claims 1 to 21 are unchanged, claims 22 to 48 are new

1. An assembly, comprising:  
a first tubular member comprising external threads; and  
a second tubular member comprising internal threads coupled to the external threads of  
the first tubular member;  
wherein at least one of the first and second tubular members define one or more stress  
concentrators.
2. The assembly of claim 1, further comprising:  
an external sleeve coupled to and overlapping with the ends of the first and second  
tubular members.
3. The assembly of claim 1, wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprise  
surface grooves formed in the surfaces of at least one of the first and second tubular members.
4. The assembly of claim 1, wherein the stress concentrators are defined above the internal  
and external threads of the first and second tubular members.
5. A method for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
positioning the assembly of claim 1 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean  
formation; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.
6. A method for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
positioning the assembly of claim 2 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean  
formation; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.
7. A method for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
positioning the assembly of claim 3 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean  
formation; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.
8. A method for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
positioning the assembly of claim 4 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean  
formation; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.

9. An apparatus, comprising:
  - a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation; and
  - a wellbore casing positioned within and coupled to the wellbore;
  - wherein the wellbore casing is coupled to the wellbore by a process comprising:
    - positioning the assembly of claim 1 within the wellbore; and
    - radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the wellbore.
10. An apparatus, comprising:
  - a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation; and
  - a wellbore casing positioned within and coupled to the wellbore;
  - wherein the wellbore casing is coupled to the wellbore by a process comprising:
    - positioning the assembly of claim 2 within the wellbore; and
    - radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the wellbore.
11. An apparatus, comprising:
  - a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation; and
  - a wellbore casing positioned within and coupled to the wellbore;
  - wherein the wellbore casing is coupled to the wellbore by a process comprising:
    - positioning the assembly of claim 3 within the wellbore; and
    - radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the wellbore.
12. An apparatus, comprising:
  - a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation; and
  - a wellbore casing positioned within and coupled to the wellbore;
  - wherein the wellbore casing is coupled to the wellbore by a process comprising:
    - positioning the assembly of claim 4 within the wellbore; and
    - radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the wellbore.
15. A system for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:
  - means for positioning the assembly of claim 1 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and
  - means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.
16. A system for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:
  - means for positioning the assembly of claim 2 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and

means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.

17. A system for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
means for positioning the assembly of claim 3 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.
18. A system for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
means for positioning the assembly of claim 4 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.
19. A method of providing a fluid tight seal between a pair of overlapping tubular members, comprising:  
forming one or more stress concentrators within at least one of the tubular members;  
and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular members.
20. The method of claim 19, wherein the tubular members are threadably coupled; and wherein the stress concentrators are formed above the threaded coupling.
21. The method of claim 19, wherein the stress concentrators comprise surface grooves formed in at least one of the tubular members.
22. An assembly, comprising:  
a first tubular member comprising external threads;  
a second tubular member comprising internal threads coupled to the external threads of the first tubular member; and  
an external sleeve coupled to and overlapping with the ends of the first and second tubular members;  
wherein at least one of the first and second tubular members define one or more stress concentrators.
23. The assembly of claim 22, wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprise surface grooves formed in the surfaces of at least one of the first and second tubular members.
24. The assembly of claim 22, wherein the stress concentrators are defined above the

internal and external threads of the first and second tubular members.

25. A method for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
positioning an assembly within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole;  
wherein the assembly comprises:  
a first tubular member comprising external threads;  
a second tubular member comprising internal threads coupled to the external threads of  
the first tubular member; and  
an external sleeve coupled to and overlapping with the ends of the first and second  
tubular members;  
wherein at least one of the first and second tubular members define one or more stress  
concentrators.
26. An apparatus, comprising:  
a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
a wellbore casing positioned within and coupled to the wellbore;  
wherein the wellbore casing is coupled to the wellbore by a process comprising:  
positioning an assembly within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole;  
wherein the assembly comprises:  
a first tubular member comprising external threads;  
a second tubular member comprising internal threads coupled to the external threads of  
the first tubular member; and  
an external sleeve coupled to and overlapping with the ends of the first and second  
tubular members;  
wherein at least one of the first and second tubular members define one or more stress  
concentrators.
27. A system for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
means for positioning an assembly within a borehole that traverses a subterranean  
formation; and  
means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole;  
wherein the assembly comprises:  
a first tubular member comprising external threads;  
a second tubular member comprising internal threads coupled to the external threads of  
the first tubular member; and

an external sleeve coupled to and overlapping with the ends of the first and second tubular members;  
wherein at least one of the first and second tubular members define one or more stress concentrators.

28. An assembly, comprising:  
a first tubular member comprising external threads; and  
a second tubular member comprising internal threads coupled to the external threads of the first tubular member;  
wherein the first and second tubular members each define one or more stress concentrators.
29. The assembly of claim 28, further comprising:  
an external sleeve coupled to and overlapping with the ends of the first and second tubular members.
30. The assembly of claim 28, wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprise surface grooves formed in the surfaces of at least one of the first and second tubular members.
31. The assembly of claim 28, wherein the stress concentrators are defined above the internal and external threads of the first and second tubular members.
32. A method for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
positioning the assembly of claim 28 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.
33. A method for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
positioning the assembly of claim 29 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.
34. A method for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
positioning the assembly of claim 30 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.

35. A method for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
positioning the assembly of claim 31 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.
36. An apparatus, comprising:  
a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
a wellbore casing positioned within and coupled to the wellbore;  
wherein the wellbore casing is coupled to the wellbore by a process comprising:  
positioning the assembly of claim 28 within the wellbore; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the wellbore.
37. An apparatus, comprising:  
a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
a wellbore casing positioned within and coupled to the wellbore;  
wherein the wellbore casing is coupled to the wellbore by a process comprising:  
positioning the assembly of claim 29 within the wellbore; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the wellbore.
38. An apparatus, comprising:  
a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
a wellbore casing positioned within and coupled to the wellbore;  
wherein the wellbore casing is coupled to the wellbore by a process comprising:  
positioning the assembly of claim 30 within the wellbore; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the wellbore.
39. An apparatus, comprising:  
a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
a wellbore casing positioned within and coupled to the wellbore;  
wherein the wellbore casing is coupled to the wellbore by a process comprising:  
positioning the assembly of claim 31 within the wellbore; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the wellbore.
40. A system for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
means for positioning the assembly of claim 28 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.

41. A system for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
means for positioning the assembly of claim 29 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.
42. A system for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
means for positioning the assembly of claim 30 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.
43. A system for forming a wellbore casing, comprising:  
means for positioning the assembly of claim 31 within a borehole that traverses a subterranean formation; and  
means for radially expanding and plastically deforming the assembly within the borehole.
44. A method of providing a fluid tight seal between a pair of overlapping tubular members, comprising:  
forming one or more stress concentrators within each of the tubular members; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular members.
45. The method of claim 44, wherein the tubular members are threadably coupled; and wherein the stress concentrators are formed above the threaded coupling.
46. The method of claim 44, wherein the stress concentrators comprise surface grooves formed in at least one of the tubular members.
47. A method of providing a fluid tight seal between a pair of overlapping tubular members, comprising:  
concentrating compressive stresses onto the overlapping portions of the tubular members; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular members.
48. The method of claim 47, wherein the tubular members are threadably coupled; and wherein the compressive stresses are concentrated onto the threaded coupling during the radial expansion and plastic deformation.